

ROOSEVELT WINS COMPLETE VICTORY AFTER JURY TAKES 40 BALLOTS

The Colonel in a Speech of Thanks Says He Will Strive All His Life to Act so That the Jurors Will Never Regret Their Decision.

Continued from First Page.

hour until 11 o'clock yesterday morning. When Burns asked us if we wouldn't make a suggestion to the Judge that Roosevelt be sworn in, we all agreed, he said we saw no harm in doing that and reached an agreement on the point. "You know what happened when the vote was announced with the suggestion attached. The Judge wouldn't listen to it and Burns promptly broke an agreement and left us in the air again."

"But Burns couldn't see it for many weary hours. Finally he decided that he had taken a wrong angle and that it was his duty to abandon a minor point for the sake of obtaining the great aim. Naturally we felt very much pleased."

"We decided the case on the evidence that was before us and on Justice Andrews' charge as to the matters that we were to discuss and take into consideration. The biggest issue in our minds was the question of the great As I have already remarked, we felt that Col. Roosevelt had told the truth and that Mr. Barnes had not."

Politics Not Considered.

"Politics, our respective party affiliations, had absolutely nothing to do with the deliberations. There wasn't a moment when we were in any danger of splitting houses, and it happened to be Republicans, some Democrats and some Progressives."

"We took the idea that we were all American citizens and that it was our duty to perform and that the case was far above party politics. The only way the printing evidence against Mr. Barnes entered our deliberations was by happening upon Mr. Barnes' credibility. It was apparent that he could not be credited."

"Mr. Somers then said that he had covered the essential points of the deliberations of the jury and that he had spoken as freely and frankly as was proper."

Walter J. Zull, who with Leonard K. Hungerford was one of the most influential men of the jury, nodded in agreement with Mr. Somers. It had been decided, they said, to have Mr. Somers speak for all of them.

The jury reported to Justice Andrews at 10:45 A. M. before the jurors entered the box Henry J. Wolf informed the court that he desired to record the plaintiff's objection to a verdict received on the ground that the jury had already been polled in court, that the secrecy of the jury room had been violated and that the court, therefore, had no power to receive a verdict from that jury. Justice Andrews overruled the objection and the minute the jurors were in the room.

The intense strain and tremendous tension which had affected every one yesterday when the jury came to a temporary agreement had been to a considerable extent relaxed. It had been thoroughly understood that a new agreement would be made, one thing, a verdict for Col. Roosevelt.

Rendering of the Verdict.

But the nervous excitement that always seizes upon a court room crowd when a jury case is about to be decided again evident when Clerk Clarke put the question:

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict, and if so what is it?"

"For the defendant," said Foreman Somers, without glancing at the slip of paper he held in his hand. Most of the jurors smiled and nodded. Mr. Burns grinned. He was a different looking man since yesterday.

"So say you all," demanded Clerk Clarke.

"So say we all," repeated Mr. Somers, and "So say we all" ran along the two rows of the jury box. Mr. Burns nodding his head in agreement.

"Your Honor, I demand a poll of the jury," said Mr. Wolf.

As Mr. Clarke called the names, beginning with Henry Hoag of Fayetteville and ending with Peter Beneke of Liverpool, every man arose and said firmly:

"For the defendant."

Mr. Clarke again questioned them as a body.

"Gentlemen, you find for the defendant. So say you all."

"We do, we do," they chorused.

Justice Andrews then thanked the jurors for their patience and long service and discharged them from duty. Col. Roosevelt, having withdrawn from the court room with John M. Somers for a moment, returned and told the jury that he desired to say a few words to them.

Roosevelt Makes a Speech.

A procession of jurors, lawyers, newspaper men and court officials, all led by the Colonel, filed out of the court room and entered an anteroom on the same floor. The Colonel squared off and made a little speech. He was pretty much affected by emotion and for a few seconds his voice was anything but steady.

"Mr. Foreman and gentlemen of the jury," he said, "I have been moved, and touched, and I can express by what you have done and I want to say to you that I appreciate to the full the obligation that you men, representing every shade of political belief, have put me under."

"There is only one return I can make and that return, I assure you, will be done to the best of my ability. I shall try all my life to act in public and private affairs so that no one of you shall have cause to regret the verdict you have given this morning."

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart. You have put on me a solemn duty to behave as a decent American citizen should, and I shall try to fulfill that duty."

Then the Colonel fairly leaped at the jurors to shake hands and to say a few words personally to every one. The jurors seemed to be just as eager to shake hands with the Colonel as he was to shake hands with them. They looked thoroughly pleased with themselves and with the world. The Colonel went down the line:

"Mr. Somers, I thank you. That's straight from the heart."

"Mr. Zull, you came from South Dakota, didn't you? Bull's! We know that country, eh?"

"Mr. Hungerford, you have made me very happy, very proud."

To Burns he said merely, "I thank you." Burns hesitated a moment and then made rather a shy reply: "I done my best."

T. R. and Jury Photographed.

The Colonel wasn't through with the celebration after the handshaking. He was simply bubbling with joy and in the desire to show the jurors that, as he said to a friend later, "this is the greatest day of my life," he whirled upon the foreman.

"Somers," he said (they had just followed each other by that time), "Somers, this is the jury's day. If you can think you can stand it, there's a photograph coming, cluster around me."

Col. Roosevelt caught them by the hand, gave little tugs at their coat

sleeves and finally got them grouped as he wanted, with himself in the center and Foreman Somers at his right hand. "Shoot," he shouted to the photographer. "Spare no man!"

The next minute he was bombarding Stewart F. Hinckley of his legal staff with requests to do things for the jurors. Foreman Somers asked if the jurors could have his autographed photograph.

"Thank," he said, "I want you to get the photograph taken here this morning and send the copies to me at Oyster Bay and I will autograph them for the jurors. I shall send every man of you one of my own photographs with an inscription. I intend also to have the record of the testimony in this case pointed out to each juror. Every one of you has the record with my name on it. And now, if you ever come down my way the latch string hangs out."

Mr. Bowers Has a Word.

Mr. Bowers, hardly less joyful than the Colonel, pushed into the crowd. "Here," he said, "I want to say something to these Democrats," and he laughed and shook hands with Ray Tanner and Peter Beneke.

"You remember, they have accused me of being a Democrat and I guess I'm guilty," declared Mr. Bowers. "But I might as well take this case. I feel as if I had performed a great public duty. It is the greatest case I ever took part in."

Mr. Bowers went over and talked briefly with Burns.

"We have been together in a fight for good government," said Mr. Bowers. "In my opinion it is the most important case that has been decided since the civil war. The issue I put to the jury was whether machine government or

Mr. Bowers then made the following statement for Col. Roosevelt:

"The victory that Mr. Roosevelt has won is a victory for good government. In my opinion it is the most important case that has been decided since the civil war. The issue I put to the jury was whether machine government or

Mr. Bowers then made the following statement for Col. Roosevelt:

"The victory that Mr. Roosevelt has won is a victory for good government. In my opinion it is the most important case that has been decided since the civil war. The issue I put to the jury was whether machine government or

Mr. Bowers then made the following statement for Col. Roosevelt:

"The victory that Mr. Roosevelt has won is a victory for good government. In my opinion it is the most important case that has been decided since the civil war. The issue I put to the jury was whether machine government or

Mr. Bowers then made the following statement for Col. Roosevelt:

"The victory that Mr. Roosevelt has won is a victory for good government. In my opinion it is the most important case that has been decided since the civil war. The issue I put to the jury was whether machine government or

Mr. Bowers then made the following statement for Col. Roosevelt:

"The victory that Mr. Roosevelt has won is a victory for good government. In my opinion it is the most important case that has been decided since the civil war. The issue I put to the jury was whether machine government or

Mr. Bowers then made the following statement for Col. Roosevelt:

"The victory that Mr. Roosevelt has won is a victory for good government. In my opinion it is the most important case that has been decided since the civil war. The issue I put to the jury was whether machine government or

Mr. Bowers then made the following statement for Col. Roosevelt:

"The victory that Mr. Roosevelt has won is a victory for good government. In my opinion it is the most important case that has been decided since the civil war. The issue I put to the jury was whether machine government or

Mr. Bowers then made the following statement for Col. Roosevelt:

"The victory that Mr. Roosevelt has won is a victory for good government. In my opinion it is the most important case that has been decided since the civil war. The issue I put to the jury was whether machine government or

Mr. Bowers then made the following statement for Col. Roosevelt:

"The victory that Mr. Roosevelt has won is a victory for good government. In my opinion it is the most important case that has been decided since the civil war. The issue I put to the jury was whether machine government or

Mr. Bowers then made the following statement for Col. Roosevelt:

"The victory that Mr. Roosevelt has won is a victory for good government. In my opinion it is the most important case that has been decided since the civil war. The issue I put to the jury was whether machine government or

Mr. Bowers then made the following statement for Col. Roosevelt:

"The victory that Mr. Roosevelt has won is a victory for good government. In my opinion it is the most important case that has been decided since the civil war. The issue I put to the jury was whether machine government or

Mr. Bowers then made the following statement for Col. Roosevelt:

"The victory that Mr. Roosevelt has won is a victory for good government. In my opinion it is the most important case that has been decided since the civil war. The issue I put to the jury was whether machine government or

Mr. Bowers then made the following statement for Col. Roosevelt:

"The victory that Mr. Roosevelt has won is a victory for good government. In my opinion it is the most important case that has been decided since the civil war. The issue I put to the jury was whether machine government or

Mr. Bowers then made the following statement for Col. Roosevelt:

"The victory that Mr. Roosevelt has won is a victory for good government. In my opinion it is the most important case that has been decided since the civil war. The issue I put to the jury was whether machine government or

Mr. Bowers then made the following statement for Col. Roosevelt:

"The victory that Mr. Roosevelt has won is a victory for good government. In my opinion it is the most important case that has been decided since the civil war. The issue I put to the jury was whether machine government or

Mr. Bowers then made the following statement for Col. Roosevelt:

"The victory that Mr. Roosevelt has won is a victory for good government. In my opinion it is the most important case that has been decided since the civil war. The issue I put to the jury was whether machine government or

government by the people should prevail and the latter has prevailed.

The article in suit was held by the court to be libelous in two aspects.

"First, because it charged a corrupt political alliance between William Barnes, the Republican leader of the State, and Charles E. Murphy, the Democratic leader of the State, in relation to the State government. (This the Justice held was the meaning and purpose of the article taken as a whole.)"

"Second, because it charged that the plaintiff had worked through a corrupt alliance between crooked business and crooked politics. The jury were further instructed that they must render a verdict in favor of the plaintiff unless they found that the defendant established to their satisfaction, by a fair preponderance of evidence, that both charges were true. This burden was successfully borne by Mr. Roosevelt."

"It is impossible to determine at this time the far reaching extent of this verdict for the State and the Nation."

"The verdict sought to be rendered certainly assures us that the Anglo-Saxon system of determining questions of public affairs is not a mere formality. It is a system of great value."

"Moreover, it proves that jurors holding political views opposed to those held by the defendant will not be swayed in determining the questions submitted to them."

"Personally, of course, I am gratified with the result. My associates and I have fully appreciated the responsibilities we assumed in advising the course to be taken in defending the accused. It is a great satisfaction that the result achieved has justified our advice."

Col. Roosevelt clung to his original determination to make no comment on the verdict. He left for New York City at 12:35 P. M., accompanied by Mr. Bowers, William H. Van Benschoten and his legal staff.

Justice Andrews granted Mr. Barnes's counsel sixty days stay of judgment. The payment of the costs of the case will be agreed to by the defendant. The verdict of Roosevelt would throw upon Mr. Barnes the court costs, including witness fees and mileage, but Col. Roosevelt has declared that he will not accept the benefit of a dollar of Barnes's money.

The chances are that Edward Burns will gain his main point, after all, and that the Colonel will pay his share of the cost. In any case, of course, each principal pays his own lawyers.

Col. Roosevelt's staunch friend Oscar S. Straus, Progressive candidate for Governor in 1912, was perhaps as jubilant yesterday as the Colonel himself over the result of the libel trial.

"Those of us who have been privileged to work beside Roosevelt and under his leadership," Mr. Straus said at his home in this city, "know that his public life, however closely scrutinized, would only emphasize his consistent devotion to the highest principles. It did not need a trial to vindicate his public character. His entire life is an open book."

"But the trial has served to expose to view the alliance of crooked bosses in both old parties with crooked business, which the verdict of the jury has made plain to the people. That alliance exists in many States."

"Roosevelt in going through this trial has made another great sacrifice for the public welfare—one which cannot help being most potent in purifying our politics and driving to the rear the selfish bosses of whom Barnes is a type. And it will broaden the path for the Republican party to turn out its corrupt leaders and rehabilitate itself with the spirit of Lincoln and of Roosevelt."

Mr. Straus was asked what he thought would be the effect on the Colonel's political future, but he said he would rather not go into that phase at this time.

"The situation would probably never have arisen if it had not been for President Roosevelt's attempt to dominate the politics of the State in 1910, and under such conditions it is to be expected that the election of the Democratic administration, which brought about the corruption complained of. But Mr. Barnes devoted four years of his life to the exposure of his business and all other considerations, for the purpose of restoring the Republican party to power, in which he succeeded."

"The influence which worked on the minds of the jury are subject to speculation, but under no circumstances a subject for discussion by counsel or parties if they are to respect the rules of decorum."

"In the meantime this part of the procession has moved by, but the issue still remains undetermined."

Because of the length of the record of the Syracuse trial and the necessity of preparing briefs and putting their arguments in narrative form it will be three or four months before Mr. Barnes's lawyers will have their case ready for appeal.

Col. Roosevelt's staunch friend Oscar S. Straus, Progressive candidate for Governor in 1912, was perhaps as jubilant yesterday as the Colonel himself over the result of the libel trial.

"Those of us who have been privileged to work beside Roosevelt and under his leadership," Mr. Straus said at his home in this city, "know that his public life, however closely scrutinized, would only emphasize his consistent devotion to the highest principles. It did not need a trial to vindicate his public character. His entire life is an open book."

"But the trial has served to expose to view the alliance of crooked bosses in both old parties with crooked business, which the verdict of the jury has made plain to the people. That alliance exists in many States."

"Roosevelt in going through this trial has made another great sacrifice for the public welfare—one which cannot help being most potent in purifying our politics and driving to the rear the selfish bosses of whom Barnes is a type. And it will broaden the path for the Republican party to turn out its corrupt leaders and rehabilitate itself with the spirit of Lincoln and of Roosevelt."

Mr. Straus was asked what he thought would be the effect on the Colonel's political future, but he said he would rather not go into that phase at this time.

"The situation would probably never have arisen if it had not been for President Roosevelt's attempt to dominate the politics of the State in 1910, and under such conditions it is to be expected that the election of the Democratic administration, which brought about the corruption complained of. But Mr. Barnes devoted four years of his life to the exposure of his business and all other considerations, for the purpose of restoring the Republican party to power, in which he succeeded."

"The influence which worked on the minds of the jury are subject to speculation, but under no circumstances a subject for discussion by counsel or parties if they are to respect the rules of decorum."

"In the meantime this part of the procession has moved by, but the issue still remains undetermined."

Because of the length of the record of the Syracuse trial and the necessity of preparing briefs and putting their arguments in narrative form it will be three or four months before Mr. Barnes's lawyers will have their case ready for appeal.

Col. Roosevelt's staunch friend Oscar S. Straus, Progressive candidate for Governor in 1912, was perhaps as jubilant yesterday as the Colonel himself over the result of the libel trial.

"Those of us who have been privileged to work beside Roosevelt and under his leadership," Mr. Straus said at his home in this city, "know that his public life, however closely scrutinized, would only emphasize his consistent devotion to the highest principles. It did not need a trial to vindicate his public character. His entire life is an open book."

"But the trial has served to expose to view the alliance of crooked bosses in both old parties with crooked business, which the verdict of the jury has made plain to the people. That alliance exists in many States."

"Roosevelt in going through this trial has made another great sacrifice for the public welfare—one which cannot help being most potent in purifying our politics and driving to the rear the selfish bosses of whom Barnes is a type. And it will broaden the path for the Republican party to turn out its corrupt leaders and rehabilitate itself with the spirit of Lincoln and of Roosevelt."

Mr. Straus was asked what he thought would be the effect on the Colonel's political future, but he said he would rather not go into that phase at this time.

"The situation would probably never have arisen if it had not been for President Roosevelt's attempt to dominate the politics of the State in 1910, and under such conditions it is to be expected that the election of the Democratic administration, which brought about the corruption complained of. But Mr. Barnes devoted four years of his life to the exposure of his business and all other considerations, for the purpose of restoring the Republican party to power, in which he succeeded."

"The influence which worked on the minds of the jury are subject to speculation, but under no circumstances a subject for discussion by counsel or parties if they are to respect the rules of decorum."

"In the meantime this part of the procession has moved by, but the issue still remains undetermined."

Because of the length of the record of the Syracuse trial and the necessity of preparing briefs and putting their arguments in narrative form it will be three or four months before Mr. Barnes's lawyers will have their case ready for appeal.

Col. Roosevelt's staunch friend Oscar S. Straus, Progressive candidate for Governor in 1912, was perhaps as jubilant yesterday as the Colonel himself over the result of the libel trial.

"Those of us who have been privileged to work beside Roosevelt and under his leadership," Mr. Straus said at his home in this city, "know that his public life, however closely scrutinized, would only emphasize his consistent devotion to the highest principles. It did not need a trial to vindicate his public character. His entire life is an open book."

In Democratic quarters here that the verdict at Syracuse in favor of Col. Roosevelt was a keen disappointment. Yet President Wilson's advisers are arguing now that the outcome of the Syracuse trial will make it more difficult than ever for Col. Roosevelt to return to the Republican fold.

They contend that it was Col. Roosevelt's purpose to slip back into the Republican party quietly with the brass bands all silent and the flags furled: to sneak back as it were.

They insist the verdict in the libel case will emphasize the issue so sharply between the Republicans and the Roosevelt party that it will be absolutely impossible for Mr. Roosevelt to join with the Republican organization.

As viewed by Democratic leaders the tendency of the Syracuse verdict will be to put new life into the Bull Moose movement, or at least to arouse more spirited protest against suggestions of amalgamation with the Republican party.

Little stock is taken here in suggestions that Col. Roosevelt personally has been hard hit by the disclosures at Syracuse and that his subservience to Platt and his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future usefulness in politics.

The belief here is that the big fact will stand forth before the country and which will overshadow all the trials in the mind of the public is that Col. Roosevelt won his case, and that his attitude toward campaign contributions will seriously operate against his future